College-Going Culture Assessment



Score each statement:

We are already doing this: **3**We could do this easily or with a little effort: **2**This would require a major change or a lot of time: **1**

Visibility

	College pennants, banners, and posters are visible in most classrooms, halls, and common areas.
	Messaging relaying the importance of pursuing postsecondary education is visible throughout the school or
	through communications channels (school announcements, websites, etc.)
	Teachers include visual cues to encourage discussions about their college experience with their students.
	Examples include posting information about their alma mater or hanging copies of their college degree.
	Important college enrollment and financial aid deadlines are posted in classrooms and other locations throughout the school.
	College messaging is integrated into events, including sports events or arts performances.
	College success stories are prevalent throughout the school.
	Student work is highly visible in the school and there are opportunities to showcase a wide variety of
	learning experiences.
Strate	egy and Evaluation
	Students are aware of the school/state's annual goals related to college-going campaigns, initiatives, and FAFSA completion rates.
	Your school sets goals or benchmarks for improving college-readiness and reports regularly on progress.
	Your school engages all stakeholders in creating a college-going culture or improving college-readiness.
	Your school has created and is implementing an action plan for improving college-readiness.
	The topics of college-readiness and success are integrated into student leadership conversations and meetings.



To your students and parents, and staff members, "college" means any education and training after high school, including certificate programs, two-year degree programs, four-year degree programs, or military training. Educators, administrators, and staff members extend information about postsecondary opportunities to all students. Educators, administrators, and staff members encourage and counsel all students about postsecondary opportunities and the importance of pursuing education and training beyond high school. Academics are recognized as the number one priority in your school and academic achievement is considered a universal point of pride. All students are expected to pursue some form of postsecondary education and that expectation is conveyed clearly with support from school personnel. College-readiness activities are integrated into regular coursework. For example, students learn to write scholarship application essays during English class or compute the cost of attendance in math. Family, Community and Postsecondary Support Family college planning events occur at least twice per year, outside of regular school hours. Community leaders are invited to share their college and career experiences with students or to mentor students. Recent alumni return to your school to share their college experiences and advice. Community organizations and businesses post information about college or encouraging students to pursue postsecondary opportunities. College and university staff members visit the school on a regular basis. College and university faculty collaborate regularly with teachers at your school. Counselors at your school have a close working relationship with admissions and financial aid representatives at colleges and universities. Colleges and universities organize or help coordinate on-campus activities for your students.



Academic Inclusiveness

College-Going Culture Assessment

Score each statement:

We are already doing this:		
We could do this easily or		
This would require a major	change or a lot of time: 1	
Tally your score:		
30-50 = Beginner	51-70 = Intermediate	71-90 = Advanced
Questions to Cor	nsider	
In what areas are you doing	well?	
Which areas need the most in	mprovement?	
What can you, as an individu	al, do to make improvements in your school	ol?

